### From Ohio.

To the Editor of the New National Era and Citizen:

CINCINNATI, January 26, 1874. Speaking of Bishop Payne in my last reminds me that there are some wickedly mean and malicious stories going the rounds concerning the morals of the pupils of

All sorts of looseness is charged to them, and the accounts of the actions of the young ladies in that institution are perfectly shock

After a quiet investigation, I am convinced that they are all based upon the unfortunate efforts necessary to induce the students to study the lessons assigned by the instructors. Whether pupils or professors are most to blame for this, I am not prepared to say, but both should learn a lesson in common sense for future use. It seems that the faculty had resolved to require all students spending their study as well as recitation hour in the school-room, under charge of a competent teacher, instead of studying as usual in their own rooms. The senior class first, and finally the whole institution was involved in a general revolt against what they, perhaps justly, considered a reflection upon their integrity, and since then, all sorts of falsehoods have been circulated as the occasion

of their difficulties. It seems strange to Cincinnatians that s many of our colored institutions of learning should be involved in difficulties, and of course we are sorry, as they serve to furnish material for the argument against our capacity for self-government. Confidence in their own powers seems to be lost in proportion to the time our young men spend in them. Their ambition is cultivated at the expense of ther self-reliance. Howard University grinds out innumerable lawvers doctors, et cetera, for service as sub clerks in the departments around Washington. He is a remarkable young man who leaves the District after graduation.

A second installment of

JUBILEE SINGERS have been preying upon the sympathetic pockets of our citizens. This was but the natural corollarry to the first troupe. From the criticisms I have heard, I judge their patrons receive the full value of the money they invest in tickets. Of course all the colored people get enthusiastic whenever a colored troupe of any kind comes along, and they agree in saying they are "perfectly splendid." With so many Shakspearian readers, sponters, vanters, and declaimers I am surprised that some one don't get up a travelling colored dramatic organization, The novelty would pay, and if possessed of real merit, there would be a new occupation opened up for the rising generation. A round of such plays as Othello, the Octoroon, Uncle Tom's Cabin, &c., could easily be put on the boards. The main difficulties would consist in finding capable persons to take minor characters. We are so con ceited and so jealous; so ambitious and so stupid. I remember once when the original

"COLORED CITIZEN CO." were getting up a dramatic entertainment for the benefit of the paper. Nobody could be found to play the part of a rejected lover. until your correspondent agreed to sacrifice his modesty for the sake of the enterprise.

Our next difficulty was to harmonize an unforeseen struggle between two lady volunteer assistants as to which should be mistress and which maid. Of course we failed in that, and as a last desperate resort two young men agreed to play as females for one night. But alas, one had a heavy beard which he refused to cut, and the other a bass voice, which he refused to abandon. Our enterprise was abandoned in despair, and there has been no dramatic attempts in Cincinnati, that could properly be cailed so.

Elder B. W. Arnett is making arrangements to celebrate in grand style the semi-

ALLEY TEMPLE

on the 8th proximo, from which time (1824,) dates the establishment of the A. M. E. Church as an organization in this city. The programme of exercises is to be as follows: 5 o'clock a. m., prayer meeting; 9 o'clock, address by Rev. P. Tolliver, jr.; 11 o'clock, Historical addresses upon the social, educational and church history of Cincinnati; 3 p. m., address by Bishop Payne, to be followed on Monday evening by addresses from citizens in response to sentiments; Tuesday, love feast for all members of evangelical churches. The educational history I have reason to believe, will be delivered

PETER H. CLARK, A. M.,

who has been most closely identified with the same. Mr. Clark, as a young man, taught the first public free school in this city, for three months, at \$16.00 per month and donated the proceeds of the fund for testing the constitutionality of the law directing the school board to set aside money for educating the colored youth, which they refused

THE PANIC.

begins to be felt here, and a correspondingly high interest taken in religious matters Few new converts are made, but a new wrinkle is taken in the religious cloak of old embers that I don't understand. Elder J. H. Magee has become "sanctified" and in the light of his new blessing, proposes to devote himself with more zeal to the work of

Elder Hammond was converting the sinners of Paris, Ky., when I left there, a short time ago, at the rate of 15 per day. Since then, over 400, I learn by a Kentucky paper, have been taken into the church. That rivals the great sensationalist Ham-mond, I think, and the Methodists would do

well to employ him in the special service. A NEW POSTMASTER has been appointed for Cincinnati, and the

# NEW NATIONAL ERA AND CITIZEN.

THE PEW NATIONAL ERA AMERICA

VOL. V.-NO. 4.}

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1874.

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the post office have risen a thousand per cent. Certainly, Thos. Foulds must be the only man who could resist the pressurrought to bear by positively lying out of it. Toward the new P. M., there is a kindly feeling, and the fact that he is indebted to a colored man for nomination as treasurer of the county, adds weight to the realization of expectations. The publication of the correspondence in the Gazette, as taken from the official files at Washington, is another illustration of the mean, deceitful, cut-throat game some men play in politics. However, the boomerang came back in a direct line this time, and only hurt the thrower. Such twisting, turning, lying and squirming, you never did see. It was as rich, rare, and racy as it was unexpected.

The public are anxious for further developments, and the papers are eagerly scanned every morning to learn what next. "What about the P. O.?" is the regular salutation instead of "good morning."

## Henry Ward Beecher's Lecture, delivered in Lincoln Hall on the evening of Jan. 23, 1874.

"THE WEAR AND TEAR OF LIFE."

Under this caption the lecturer considered me evils that are particularly damaging to the body politic, suggesting the appropriate remedies. It had to do mainly with political economy, and was so regarded, without any dtrect reference to morals and religion, with which, however, it was intimately associated. Five things were noticed and discussed: lst, Sickness; 2d, Ignorance; 3d, Men out of Place in the various Professions and Avocations of Life; 4th, Lying; and 5th, War, These points were all well sustained and established by sound logic, apposite illustra-

tion and amusing anecdotes.

Mr. Beecher, in personal appearance is not prepossessing: a little over the medium height, with heavy body and brawny shoulders, large head and broad face, features regular, but none of them strongly marked ruddy complexion, and hair somewhat gray, indicating a man a little past the meridian of life, in full health and vigor, with a well-de-Mr. Beecher's reputation as a great pub

lic speaker does not depend on the usual supports of an orator; his fine rhetoric, his elegant diction, his close logic, or his lofty thoughts. He aims to excel in none of these, nor does he. He has a higher and nobler aim; it is to communicate to his hearers what he would have them know in so clear and impressive a manner that they cannot go away ignorant of what he would teach them. The truths he presents, too, are always of a practical character, having some direct relation to the circumstances and wants of man. Abstract philosophical, metaphysical, or even moral truths, as such, he never discusses Hence his audience at once are interested in his subject as something that pertains to them and their interests. As it was said of the Savior, so of him; the common people, as well as the rich and the learned, hear him gladly. His delivery, too, forms an important part of his attractiveness. While he is not equal to Gough in dramatic power, he yet delivers his thoughts in the most appropriate manner; never turgid or bombas tic, not even clevated, but for the most part colloquial in his style. He possesses in a high degree some of the essential qualities and gifts of a fine elocutionist; a good voice, with considerable power of modulation; a clear enunctation and an earnest and emphatic manner. If inquired of as to what constitutes the charm of his oratory, I would say it is his simplicity, naturalness, clearness, and deep earnestness in presenting truths that concern human life, and come home to every man's common sense, experience, wants and interests.

But Mr. Beecher, with all his superior excellencies, is not without his faults. They grow out of his very genius-a mind that soars above that of the common herd of even intellectual men-that spurns common-place thoughts-that is constantly on the stretch after some new ideas, not content to move for ever in the old groove of thought and go forward in the beaten track of past experience: hence a disposition to quarrel with old time-honored usages and customs-to make light of well-established creeds and confes sions, and call in question the stereotyped opinions of morals and religion, of the learned

and wise of all ages.

The Westminster Catechism—the creed o Calvinism-and especially the Doctrines of Election and Predestination, are conspicuous targets at which he shoots his arrows of contempt and ridicule. In tilting thus against these strongholds of faith, he is often tempted to go beyond not only the limits of proper Christian courtesy and prudence, but to con very near the confines of impiety itself-catering to the tastes of worldly and irreligious men, and bringing a dishonor on religion itself. His frequent detraction of orthodox ministers and sneers at the strictness of their creeds, has an unhappy tendency to weaken in the minds of the thoughtless a respect fo Christianity itself, and leave them well satis fied that they don't belong to any church of are bound by none of her cords. I might add, not however, of such serious importance-he sometimes lets down the dignity of the orator to the level of the comedianmaking the groundlings laugh at the ex

pense of making the judicious wise." Henry Ward Beecher, like all great geni uses, cannot bear the long, persistent, and laborious application of the mind to the clean and thorough investigation of any difficult subject. He has sought to be extensively informed rather than profoundly learned-to have many opinions rather than a few well established truths; hence his judgment or all political, moral, and religious subjects— the most important fields of thought—are no reliable, and carry with his name no weight of authority. In the intellectual and moral world he is a great light, not however, like the sun, sending forth rays of truth from all he touches, but rather a meteor glare, creating admiration and wonder, drawing forth the praises of men, but doing little perma

there can be no great spiritual results-no fruit unto holiness. He may then amuse entertain, instruct, if you please, but in the grand work of saving sonls, he is eminently lacking in the highest of all qualifications.—

Washington City, January 24, 1874.

SELMA, ALA., Jan. 18, 1874. To the Editor of the New National Era and Citizen:

DEAR SIR: In continuation of my per sonals to your valuable paper, I shall present the county of Montgomery, and in presenting Montgomery I offer a county whose delega

tion are the same as Dallas, with the exception that Dallas has the largest colored L. J. Williams came from Georgia to Ala-

bama in 1867, and in the same year received an appointment from Gen. Pope as register from Montgomery county, and discharged the duties of this office with credit to himself and to those who had been his ardent supporters in getting the appointment. In 1868 he received the first appointment ever made in the State (colored) as route agent; in the same year was elected to the Legislature. His shrewdness as a debater, and sagacity as a statesman, has endeared him to the people of Montgomery county. He was elected to the Legislature in 1870 and again in 1872. He is regarded as one of the leading colored men of the State, and very justly too. He was elected to the City Council of Montgomery in 1872-'3; ponders well all that he does before commencing; after he has commenced, you may turn loose all the calumny and floodgates in Christendom against him, and they will avail nothing. He is noted for his tenacity and forethought I have heard Mr. Williams' name suggested more than once in connection with our State ticket in 1874. Mr. Williams is possessed with some oratorical ability, and often throws his keen, burning satire at his opponent in

Hon, II, Elsworth was born in North Car olina; when he came to Alabama I am unable to state with any accuracy. He was loor-keeper of the House in 1868; was elected county commissioner in 1871, his constitu ents being so well pleased with his course n this capacity, they elevated him to the high and responsible position of a member of the House of Representatives. Mr. Elsworth is one of those never-ceasing politicians who were formidable in many battle fields. He stands well with his constituents as a gentleman and statesman, whose every act is

filled with sagacity Hon, L. Steele is a venerable-looking old man; was elected justice of the peace in 1871, having d scharged the duties of said office with credit to himself and to his constituents, they knew no way of repaying him for his firmness and integrity except by conferring upon him the bright and honora ble position of a member of the Alabama Legislature in 1872. Mr. Steele's education s quite limited, and he is most too old to make

my advancement at this late day. Hon. J. M. Levy is a staunch and true Republican; was elected in 1872, and is now editor-in-chief of the Montgomery Advance one of the ablest Republican papers in Ala bama. He is now doing noble service in the Republican cause, for which he has my unlive to do battle for the great Republican party and its principles, and always to be found in the vanguard, with encouragement

Hon, N. B. Clourd was elected to the Le- tion. gislature in 1872, and won the hearts and confidence of the colored people of Montgomery through his philanthropy in practicing medicine, has made a good and tried representative of the people, always taking the precaution necessary to reflect the wishes of his constituents. Dr. Clourd stands favorably with his people, and without a doubt will have some responsible position con-

ferred upon him in 1874. Senator J. P. Wilson is one who at one time could have gotten anything within the gift of the people of Montgomery county, but has betrayed the confidence they once imposed in him by deserting the honors of Sen ator for the more lucrative position of post-master of Montgomery. I think it is high time that the people were made aware of the fact that these men use their high position for promotions to higher ones. I am yours, &c.,

WM. J. STEVENS. From New Jersey. Civil Rights.

The opponents of this bill maintain with death-like tenacity that there is a natural aversion and repugnance implanted by the Creator into the constitution of races—that no legislation can harmonize these discordant elements. The passage of the civil rights bill is a contravention of Nature's laws. There is a homogeneousness which attaches itself that no human law can annul. To this I would reply, that Nature is true to herself; she never violates her own laws, except it be in case of a lusus natura-a decormity in nature-a monstrosity. But, for the sake of the argument, let us see what the position is worth. Why is it that no such repugnance existed during the existence of slavery? Why did not this instinctive feeling exhibit itself then? How did all these colors, from snowy white to sooty originate? Was this intimacy forced on the whites? Is such contact less offensive, less objectionable than going to the same school, sitting in the same room as jurors, or being buried in the same cemetery, or sitting in the same church? Does law reverse the order of nature? Does law make what was practicable and right before impractical and wrong now? These questions are to show the ludicrousness of the position, as well as its absurdity, and it is for our opponents to answer. But, seriously, is not all this controversy and objection the result of free lom? Is the freedom and political enfranchisement of this class of our citizens to

nadversion and negro hate?

hopes of our young men for employment in unction from on high-a deep concern for civil rights bill has nothing to do with it. It | 1 am no particular friend of Gen. Butler's man on this floor. And the debate has not civil rights bill has nothing to do with it. It only proposes to give each American citizen his public rights—the same as are enjoyed by our white fellow-citizens—rights which naturally adheres to citizenship, and it is singularly strange that the passage of the bill should make that which is so loathsome and repulsive become at once so attractive. No, no; the animus of the whole thing is this: Power loves power. The venom of the snake shows itself even after the head and body of slavery is dead, but the tail end and body of slavery is dead, but the tail end and body of slavery is dead, but the tail end end of it makes its violent throcs—unwilling end of the colored in my life; but I will say for him but once in my life; but I will say for him but once in my life; but I will say for him but once in my life; but I will say for him but once in my life; but I will say for him but once in my life; but I will say for him but once in my life; but I will say for him but once in my life; but I will say for him but once in my life; but I will say for him but once in my life; but I will say for him but once in my life; but I will say for him but once in my life; but I will say for him but once in my life; but I will say for him but once in my life; but I will say for him but once in my life; but I will say for him but once in my life; but I will say for him but once in my life; but I will say for him but once in my life; but I will say for him but one the same of the colored man because the could of the colored man who spoke for his race yesterday, and such spok perishing souls, without a measure of which only proposes to give each American citi- I never spoke to him but once in my life; been so far fruitless if it teaches us that God still lives—still develops itself. The last end of it makes its violent throes—unwillings in the Rebellion should be restored or not. The prospect of its being done looked very doubtful until Gen. Butler arose and made demonstrative, will destroy its vitality, and freedom will conquer forever in this Government its antagonistic enemy which has prement its enemy developed and in the Rebellion should be restored or not. The prospect of its being done looked very doubtful until Gen. Butler arose and made a short but eloquent speech in its favor. No one who witnessed the scene will soon if ever forget it. vailed so long. The people of the United by the enactments of law. The last round of the ladder is now to be climbed. Then let the present Congress say in unmistakable language once and for all that the rights of the citizen are one and the same, and that any infringement thereon by any State or corporate body shall be punished with fine and imprisonment, and we shall then not only be protected, but shall enjoy our rights and privileges without let or hinderance all over the jurisdiction of this mighty Republic.

Yours for the right,

WILLIAM E. WALKER.

Republicans in Council—Dissatisfaction Among the Peopls.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the several clubs of the city, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of it due more to the main of the most of the suit in of the music of these students.

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of it due more to the ability and efforts of Workers with any command of the city of New Months and privileges without let or hinderance all over the jurisdiction of this mighty Republic.

Yours for the right,

WILLIAM E. WALKER.

Republicans in Council—Dissatisfaction Among the Peopls.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the several clubs of the city, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of it does not corpore the same of th

3. Resolved, That if it is not the province of the Council to admit as a member of that body the gentleman of our choice, and whom we supposed had been designated by our county and State delegation in the National qualified praise and support. Long may he the dear Old North State unrepresented in our National Council.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting was ordered to be forwarded to the NEW NATIONAL ERA AND CITIZEN for publica-C. M. BLOUNT, Secretary.

## From District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1874. o the Editor of the New National Era and Cilizen: SIR: The Capital in its issues on the two last Sundays has devoted considerable space in a manifest attempt to throw ridicule upon that part of Gen. Butler's speech, recently nade on the Civil Rights bill, where he pays deserving tribute to the bravery of the colored troops in their assault on the rebel lines at New Market Heights. Had this at-

tempt at ridicule been confined to General Butler, I would now make no reply. That gentleman is amply able to defend himself. am opposed to any attempt to depreciate acts of valor be they performed by white or black, by federate or confederate. The Capital in its attempts has called to its aid two persons who claim to have witnessed the engagement to which Gen. Butler refers. while they at the same time deny that any such an affair ever occurred. Now, I have neither time nor inclination to reply to the special pleading of the Capital, yet I will say that it is quite easy for some one beside Gen. Butler to be mistaken.

The engagement to which Gen. Butler re fers was entirely a different one from that referred to by the correspondents of the Capital. The former took place in the morning and the latter past noon of the same day. I witnessed the former and participated the latter. The former assault was upon what by us was called "Signal Hill," which height was carried by the colored troops. I saw Gen. Butler as he rode over the ground immediately after the engagement, and re-member that he took off his hat to the wounded colored soldiers who were on their way to the rear.

Had the editor of the Capital been there and "rode among the pines," I am confident that he too, like Gen. Butler, would have for the time being, at least, forgotten his prejudices and like him have taken off his hat in appreciation of their valor. I have often thought of this engagement and wondered that it was never spoken of to the credit of the colored troops.

I can cite many other occasions upo which the colored troops did most excellent service, but as these are not in issue, I will

It is true that I am unable to say how many the enemy on Signal Hill numbered or how many colored soldiers fell; but I do know that I saw no insignificant number of dead and wounded among the slashing. If become the butt, the basis of political ani- the editor of the Copital his two correspondents will read the battles of the Rebellion In the highest department of moral effort he is a failure. While he has animation and fire enough, he wants spirited fervor—the

If the records of the War Department are

representative men of our race prove this to disciplined them. Still all my brother office

Convention, we appeal to you in the name of | Fred. Douglass, the talent and magnanimity the Republicans of North Carolina to leave of J. M. Langston, and heroism of R. B. El-

## Moral Reflections-No. 4.

"The fashion of this world passeth away," Every day's papers are filled with glowing accounts of the Grand Receptions given by the high officials and other notables, for the present resident in Washington; their splendid entertainments, the costly and magnificent attire of the distinguished ladies, &c.

tinguished be fifty years hence? Not one, perhaps, will be then living to tell the story of their former greatness; and the very most of them will have been forgotten.

of them will have been forgotten.

But how will they appear on the day of God's Grand Reception; will they be among the distinguished then or will they be found at all among the number of those to whom at all among the number of those to whom it will be said, "Come ye blessed of my Father, enter into the Kingdom prepared for you from before the foundation of the world."

Would it not be well for this class of Fashonables to ponder this question now? "The world passeth away and the lust thereof, but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever." The humble, faithful doers of the word shall alone inherit everlasting life. What is highly esteemed among men is often abomination in the sight of God.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan., 25, 1874.

## General Butler on Civil Rights.

"Equality!" We do not propose to legislate to establish any equality. I am not one of those who believe that all men were created equal, if equality is to be used in its broadest sense. I believe that "equal" in the Declaration of Independence is a political word, used in a political sense, and means equality of political rights. All men are not equal. Some are born with good constitutions, good health, strength, high mental power; others are not. Now, we cannot by legislation make them equal. God has not made them equal, with equal endowments. But this is our doctrine. Equality, if I understand it and may be allowed for the moment to speak for the Republican party—and I will embody it in a single phrase, as the true touchstone of civil liberty—not that all men are equal, but that every man has the right to be the equal of every other man if he can. Let me repeat it. Every man has the inalienable, God-given right to be the equal of every other man if God has given to one of the negro race the power to be come thus equal; and I think the exhibition of yesterday showed that God has given to one of the negro race the power to be the equal, in all that makes a man, to the proudest

that the fourteenth article of amendments to sailed so long. The people of the United States are in general law-abiding, whatever may be their prejudices or disposition. This the history of the war most clearly evinces. Our present status was gained step by step by the enactments of law. The last round of the ladder is now to be climbed. Then

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the several clubs of the city, the following preserved clubs of the city of the citizens of Wilmington that certain acts of usurpation have been perpetrated by some party or parties assuming to represent the city of Wilmington, the county of New Hanover, and the State of North Carolina at large, by having himself appointed a member of the National Council at Washington, representing North Carolina; Therefore be it I. Resolved, That we, the members of the States Equal Hights Club and representatives of the several clubs of the city of Wilmington in expressing our disapprobation and indignation of this daring usurpation, breaths forth the spirit of every true liberty-loving Republican throughout this county, district, and State, in repudiating the appointment, and deprecating in the broadest construction of the term the surpress of the self-constituted member of the Council, representative man, but the course he has pursued among us has been detrimental to us, both morally and politically.

3. Recetteel, That if it is not the province of the Council to admit at a member of that the colored people above their race.

The self-constituted member of the Council, representative man, but the course he has pursued among us has been detrimental to us, both morally and politically.

3. Recetteel, That if it is not the province of the Council to admit as a member of that the colored people above their race. The performent of the computation of the company from Philadelphia, than to Mr. Fenner, the direct of the company from Philadelphia, than to Mr. Fenner, the direct of the company from Philadelphia, than to Mr. Fenner, the direct of the company from Philadelphia, than to Mr. Fenner, the direct of the company from Philadelphia, than to Mr. Fenner, the direct of the primary of the present to the confined provided and the colored provides to the command of th

disciplined them. Still all my brother officers of the regular army said my colored soldiers of the regular army said my sencessary that they should fight to show that their race reapable of the duties of citizens; for one of the highest duties of citizens; for the highest duties of citizens; for one of the and there are men on this floor who will re-member that day, I doubt not, as I do my-self. I gave the center of the line to the white troops, the Eighteenth Corps, under General Ord, and they attacked one very strong work and carried it gallantly. I went myself with the colored troops to attack the enemy at New Market Heights, which was the key to the enemy's flank on the north side of James river. That work was a re-doubt built on the top of a hill of some conon the vain pageant—Where will these distinguished be 60 y years have? 2 Not one. the flash of dawn was breaking, I placed a column of three thousand colored troops, in close column by division, right in front, with guns at "right shoulder shift." I said: "That work must be taken by the

> sun rose up in the heavens the order was given, Forward! and they marched forward steadily, as if on parade—went down the hill, across the marsh, and as they got into the brook they came within range of the enemy's column hardly wider than the clerk's desk.
> The ax-men went down under that murderous fire; other strong hands grasp the axes
> in their stead, and the abattis cut away. in their stead, and the abattis cut away. Again, at double-quick, the column goes forward to within fifty yards of the fort, to meet there another line of abattis. The column halts. And there a very fire of hell is pouring upon them. The abattis resists and holds, the head of the column seemed literally to melt away under the rain of shot and shell, the flags of the leading regiments go down, but a brave black hand seizes the colors; they are up again and wave their starry light over the storm of battle; again the ax-men fall, but strong hands and willing hearts seized the heavy sharpened trees and hearts seized the heavy sharpened trees an

hearts seized the heavy sharpened trees and drag them away, and the column goes forward; and with a shout that now rings in my ear they went over that redoubt like a flash, and the enemy never stopped running for four miles. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

It became by painful duty, sir, to follow in the track of that charging column, and there, in a space not wider than the clerk's desks and three hundred yards long, lay the dead bodies of five hundred and forty-three of my colored soldiers, slain in defence of their country, and who laid down their lives to uphold its flag and its honor as a willing sacrifice; and as I rode along them, guiding my horse this way and that way leat he should profane with his hoofs what seemed to me the sacred dead, and as I looked on their profane with his hools what seemed to me the sacred dead, and as I looked on their nzed faces upturned in the shining sun to from highly respectable parties; ren as if in mute appeal against the wrongs have all been respectfully declined.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING RATES

The space of ten lines Brevier type constitutes an advertising square in this paper.

Any space less than ten lines is charged the rate of a full square.

All advertisements occupying less than a quarter of a column are computed by the square.

Advertisements inserted for a less time than three months are charged transient rates.

JOB AND BOOK PRINTING.

JOS AND BUUK PRINTING,
in all its branches, done with neatness and dispatch. Orders from all parts of the country will
be promptly attended to.
Our friends in the Southern States will find it to
their advantage to give us their orders for eards

From that hour all prejudice was gone, and an old-time States-right Democrat was a lover of the negro race; and as long as their rights are not equal to the rights of other men under this Government I am with them against all comers, and when their rights are assured, as other men's rights are held sacred, then, I trust, we shall have what we ought to have a united country North seal. then, I trust, we shall have what we ought to have, a united country North and South, white and black, under one glorious flag, for which we and our fathers have fought with an equal and not to be distinguished valor. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. Speaker, these men have fought for their country; one of their represent

Now, Mr. Speaker, these men have fought for their country: one of their representatives has spoken, as few can speak on this door, for his race; they have shown themselves our equals in battle; as citizens they are kind, quiet, temperate, laborious; they have shown that they know how to exercise the right of suffrage which we have given to them, for they always vote right—they vote the Republican teket, and all the powers of death and hell cannot persuade them to do otherwise. [Laughter.] They show that they knew more than their masters did, for they always knew how to be loyal. They have industry, they have temperance, they have bravery, they have culture, they have power, they have eloquence. And who shall say that they shall not have what the Constitution gives them—equal rights? [Aptitution gives them-equal rights? [Ap-

Written for the New National Eca and Citizen 1 "CHRISTUS-FELICITATOR."

BY S. ADAMS WIGGIN.

Now through the blessed name of Christ My soul hath found a sweet ralense; My spirit soars thro' clouds and mist, And floats in Love's divinest peace.

Now thro' the precious cleansing blood My heart is free from sinful stain; Washed in the purifying blood, I sing Redemption's hallowed strain

Now thro' my risen Master's love, Who interceded above for me Before His Father's throne above.

He pleads, and my glad soul is free. Now thro' my faith in Jesus' name; Now thro' His loving power and grace, All stains of sin. all tears of shame Are wiped away, I see His tace.

Now thro' Christ's love constraining me And living, dying, still shall be A partner of His glory there.

All hail, all hail, the rugged cross;
All hail, all hail, the thorny crown;
All hail, all hail, my worldly loss,
And easies leet any sour bows down.

In sweet humility and nwe
I gaze adoring at my Lord.
He is my joy, my love, my law:
In Him I find my great reward.

Now thro' the glorious name of Christ My soul hath found a glad release; Triumphant soars thro' clouds and mist, And bakes in Love's all conquering peace

## Washington, D. C., Jan. 26, 1874.

the ex-King in his shirt sleeves, sitting on a rug, smoking and reading a comic paper. He remarked that he had so few visitors that it remarked that he had so few visitors that it was a positive relief to see a strange face. He occasionally goes to Naples to review an army corps, but he spends nearly all his time with his family at home. He thinks the Spaniards are too much wedded to old customs to receive much profit from people of other nations. He states that he

## Tribulations of a"Local Editor.

The Danbury News says: Once upon a time a local editor dreamed that he was dead and in another world. He approached the gate of a city before him and knocked for admittance, but no one answered his sum admittance, but no one answered his summons. The gate remained closed against him. Then, he cried aloud for an entrance, but the only response were scores of heads appearing above the wall on each side of the gate. At sight of him, the owners of the heads set up a dismal howl, and one of them cried, "Why didn't you notice the big egg I gave you?" At this horrid and most unexpected intervention the roor level turnel in antil the head of the column hundred and fifty yards from the enemy's work. Then the ax-men ran to the front to cut away the heavy obstructions of defense, while one thousand men of the enemy, with their artillery concentrated, from the redoubt poured a heavy fire upon the head of the column hardly wider than the observable of the column hardle of the you put my marriage among the deaths?'
He was on the point of saying the foreman did it, when a shri!! voice madly cried, "What made you put in my runaway and spoil the sale of my horse?" And this was followed by the voice of a female hysterically proclaiming, "This is the brute that botched my poetry and made me ridiculous!" Whereupon hundreds of voices screamed—"Where is my article? Give me back my article!" And in the midst of the horrid din the poor wretch awoke, perspiring at every pore and screaming for help. The next day he resigned, and we had to hunt up another local editor. did it, when a shrill voice madly cried, "What

Is it not rather late to begin to discuss the principles of Civil Rights when a negro in defence of the bill is acknowledged to have made a better speech than the Vice Presi-dent of the Southern Confederacy? Sunday

The following appears in the columns of

the Independent:

"There is no truth whatever in the reports published in the daily papers that the Independent has been sold. No change whatever has occurred in its proprietorship or editorial management, and there is no prospect of any. It is true, however, that several very flattering and unsolicited proposals to purchase the paper have recently been made to us from highly respectable parties; but they have all been respectfully declined." the Independent :